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Bates College

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THE
BATES STUDENT

Vol. XII.



No. 10.

οὐ δοκεῖν ἀλλ' εἶναι.

→‡ DECEMBER, 1884. ‡←

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

BATES COLLEGE,

→‡ LEWISTON, MAINE. ‡←

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OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

97 and 99 Lisbon Street, - - - LEWISTON, MAINE.

THE
BATES STUDENT



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VOLUME XII.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

BATES COLLEGE,

→* LEWISTON, MAINE. *←

EDITORIAL BOARD.

A. B. Morrill, C. A. Washburn, D. C. Washburn,
E. B. Stiles, C. A. Scott, C. T. Walter.

Business Managers: W. B. Small, F. A. Morey.

.....
PRINTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE, LEWISTON, MAINE.

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THE
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XII.

DECEMBER, 1884.

No. 10.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '85, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

A. B. MORRILL,	E. B. STILES,
C. A. WASHBURN,	C. A. SCOTT,
D. C. WASHBURN,	C. T. WALTER.

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EDITORIAL.

WITH this number of the STUDENT the present board of editors retire. We feel that some acknowledgment is due our fellow-students for the kindly spirit with which our work has been received. A few criticisms have been frankly made, but we have not heard of the useless fault finding which so often characterizes students.

We cannot make the acknowledgment that we would like for articles contributed especially for the STUDENT. A reference to the table of contents will show that not a single prose literary article by undergraduates has been contributed especially for the STUDENT except by the class of '85, and only two or three except by the editors themselves.

We gratefully acknowledge our thanks to Mr. Jordan, '87, and to those students and alumni et alumnae who have sent us their contributions of poetry, and to those alumni who have furnished us with prose articles.

Readers of the STUDENT who noticed that the November number contained a short poem taken from the *Century*, may perhaps have wondered at our taking matter from such a source; it being generally understood that our

poems are written especially for the STUDENT. This is usually the case; the only exception to it being the practice which the STUDENT has followed for some time of reprinting short articles of high merit, contributed by our alumni to other publications. In the case mentioned, the year of the class, '81, of the writer, W. P. Foster, was accidentally omitted, thereby seeming to place the STUDENT in the class of college magazines whose poems are derived from collections already in print.

Before we lay down the editorial pen we wish to extend our hearty thanks to those of our fellow-students who have helped us in the Local department by sending us short reports of college news and incidents. We are compelled to say, however, that the number included in this remark is very limited. While it is too late for anything we can say in this connection to be of any use in our own case, we cannot help saying a few words which we hope will tend to lighten the labors of our successors.

If undergraduates would feel that the STUDENT is a *college* paper and intended to be the joint work of all the students, it would tend not only to make the editor's place an easier one, but also to give a much broader and fresher tone to the STUDENT, and excite a much more general interest in it.

The plan of choosing the editors from one class may be a poor one: but the best way to remedy it is not by holding aloof and making that class do all the work, but by taking such gen-

eral interest in it as will pointedly show the benefits that would result from choosing the editors from the college at large.

The habit of jotting down incidents and happenings is by no means a bad one to acquire; and the practice of putting them into proper shape for publication is the best possible way of acquiring proficiency in it. Therefore, underclassmen, send in your notes and items, and any stray squibs of any kind that you may happen to have on hand; and even if they are not all published, you will not only cause the face of the editor to brighten as at the sight of an oasis in the desert, but also be acquiring a habit that may be of great use to you in your life.

Without saying anything for or against either of the great political parties, we wish to speak of several things that have been suggested during the last campaign. If the campaign was conducted in the wisest way, then it is wise for each party to say as many bad things as possible about the other without any regard for the truth. Is it possible that there is no better way? Are honesty and straightforwardness incompatible with success in politics? Do political organs and orators believe all that they profess to? If their words before and after election are compared, one has good grounds for doubting their honesty. It is no rare thing, during campaign, to hear men who have lived neighbors for years soundly berating each other from the platform, till the hearer is led to believe that the one berated is a mass of

corruption; but, after the smoke of battle has cleared away, these same men do business with each other, and are apparently warm friends. The orators of one party have been telling the people that the success of the other party meant the removal of thousands of office holders, and the establishment of free trade with its long train of horrors. If what they said was true they were justified in saying what they did. But since it has turned out that the other party was successful, the same men are saying that they have a majority in the Senate which will be a barrier to any extensive overthrow; then, too, they don't think that the new administration will be inclined to rashness. There is no doubt that a change of position changes the perspective, but it ought not to change it so much as to make the picture entirely unrecognizable. To-day, certain conditions mean ruin; to-morrow, the same conditions open the way to prosperity. Strange, if true.

Every party should embody such principles in its platform as to win the confidence of its adherents, and then stand on those principles, instead of taking the weaknesses of its opponent as a foundation. It is a sad state of affairs when a man or a class of men are asked to vote for a party whose chief claim for favor is that it is a little better than others. The time has come when many candid voters are made to feel in the exercise of their right of suffrage that they are not voting for any great principle, but are simply making a choice between two evils. One, and perhaps the only remedy for

this is for men to make the love of party subordinate to the love of country, and to support no party that does not make its own success secondary to the prosperity of the country. Demagogues appeal to men's passions, true leaders to the reason. Passion sows the seeds of repentance; reason sows the seeds of prosperity.

We believe that the alumni during the past year have not been so well represented in the *STUDENT* as formerly. Whether or not the *STUDENT* as a college journal has suffered on this account, remains an open question. However it may be, we assure the readers of the *STUDENT* that this lack of contributions from the alumni has been due to no premeditated purpose of the editors. We have never ceased to solicit contributions from the alumni, but in most cases our invitations have been courteously declined from "lack of time" and "pressure of work."

However, we complain not; we merely wish to disclaim all responsibility for a new departure in the editing of the *STUDENT*. To those who have contributed in any way to the *STUDENT*, and some have most generously, we owe our sincere thanks and we freely accord them.

There is no surer sign of faithful work which insures a liberal culture than the use of the library by college students. It is a mistaken idea also that one must read books directly on the subject that he is working on. Collateral reading on the subject of the studies of the course is good. A

student should read the lives of the classical authors whose works he may be studying in his course. He should find out all he can about the chief characters introduced, and in all the studies of his college course consult other authors on the same subject. But if he lacks ideas on any subject for an essay or written part, he should not confine his reading to books on the same subject. This will lead him to copy. Let him read Shakespeare, or Carlyle, or Emerson, or one of the authors who has the power to fecundate other minds. This will enable him to give strength and vigor to his composition that it would not otherwise have.

The statistics published in the *STUDENT*, and in most of our exchanges, giving the religious and political preferences, intended profession, etc., of graduating classes are always interesting. A student about to go forth to engage in the active duties of life is apt to be confronted on every side by the queries: what are you going to do? what do you propose to make of yourself? to what end do you intend to devote the energies of your life? These are questions by the answering of which a student determines his success or failure, and he who has not answered them satisfactorily before graduation day is certainly to be deplored. The average age of the graduating class here is nearly twenty-three years, and we are glad to say that nearly every member has determined on his future calling. After carefully studying the statistics of former classes, in comparison with their present stand-

ing, we are prepared to state that of those who have graduated from Bates with a definite profession in view, ninety-two per cent. have been successful. And the failure of the other eight per cent. is largely due to ill health.

Indeed, it is our belief that the student who *enters* college with some definite life-work in view has the possibilities of success greatly in his favor, for he is thus able, through all his course, to be preparing himself for his work. We know this view is opposed by some on the ground that a student on entering college is too young to determine on his profession. The average age of the Freshman class at Bates is a little over twenty-one years. The young man who at that age, in these times of development and enterprise, has not been able to find a place in all the varied callings of man for which he is adapted, certainly ought to be classed among the anomalies of nature.

He who has spent three years within college walls without exhibiting an eagerness to become acquainted with the best authors of the world, through their writings, has grievously misinterpreted the real object of a college course, or has signally failed himself of its most important feature. If by this time one has not developed this taste, it is reasonable to predict that he never will. He may leave his *Alma Mater* with a mind well filled with Greek roots and mathematical cosines, a perfect storehouse of barren facts, a very paragon of learning, a veritable *bookworm*; but he can lay no claim to scholarship, can hardly boast

of a liberal education. He has stored up the necessaries of a college course; but such are valueless except to serve as a basis for an active, vigorous, mental existence. It is the firm and solid foundation lacking its superstructure. Much of the material for building this superstructure may be obtained by becoming cognizant of the thoughts of good authors. Carlyle has likened a university to a large area inclosed by a high board fence completely covered upon the inside with books. At the several gates are stationed persons to collect the entrance fees. These are the professors. This may seem far-fetched, but, if viewed in the proper way, it is full of meaning. Carlyle was not satisfied to master the university library alone, but extended his pursuit still further and digested much of the matter in the city library. And to this inborn ardor he attributed whatever success in life he attained.

But we would not have any one get from this article a false idea of books and their uses. The thoughts of others are of service to us only as they set us thinking. The mere possession of great men's thoughts is of but little real value. In reading books one should see not merely letters, words, sentences, not beauty of style and the harmonious blending of ideas, but character, persons, nations, causes and effects, humanity in all its varied phases. And the more vividly these are discerned the better prepared are we to be teachers of true worth to the world, the better qualified to aid in the solution of the great problem of human destiny.

It will be remembered by all who were then connected with the college that the class of '82, during the latter part of its course, manifested considerable interest in the works of Shakespeare by forming a Shakespeare Club. They had a well organized club and devoted the whole or a portion of an evening each week to the reading and discussion of some Shakespearean play. This practice (which we think an excellent one) has, with the departure of this class, entirely died out.

A more pleasant and profitable way to spend an evening could not be devised. Pleasant, because it affords opportunities for the union of class members and thus helps to strengthen that indescribable bond of sympathy and fellowship that exists between college classmates; profitable, because the very nature of the work makes it so. The plea of no time for such work without detriment to the regular studies might be presented by underclassmen; but Juniors and Seniors, certainly, should have developed sufficient literary taste to find time for this work. We say *work*, for without it such clubs would be of small profit. Shakespeare read *at sight* would be worse than no Shakespeare at all.

But a careful preparation for each night's work, a thorough discussion of the characters presented, the manner of presenting them, the style, the author's purpose,—in short, a critical analysis of the whole play could scarcely fail to benefit the Shakespearean student. We anticipate some action in regard to this during the spring term, and feel confident that

this custom, if revived, will prove as successful as it has hitherto.

Several years ago a custom was inaugurated of publishing in the last number of each volume of the STUDENT, a few pages of the criticisms that had been made upon the magazine by our exchanges during the year. We rather liked the plan, at first, as it gave our readers some idea of how our publication stood among other college papers. The custom has, however, been discontinued by later classes, on account of alleged modesty, which prevented the editors from publishing so many flattering comments; and after duly weighing the matter we have decided to pursue the same course, for a similar reason. However, we think our bashfulness will not prevent us from stating that among all the exchanges we have received, there are few that have received more attention in the way of favorable criticisms or from whose columns more clippings have been made, than the STUDENT. Not a single number has escaped being both noticed and quoted; in fact, there has been hardly an article passed over unnoticed. Quite a number of our exchanges have said emphatically that in the limited number of really *literary* college magazines, the BATES STUDENT was among the first. Especially has the reputation of the STUDENT for its poetry been one of which we think we have reason to be proud. One of our poems was copied into a leading Boston daily paper, full credit for it being given; and many others have gone the rounds of the college press. Several of our

editorials have been thought of sufficient interest to be transferred bodily to other papers: while our Local department has furnished material for almost every column of clipped matter that has come to us. To be sure, we have been rather severely criticised a few times: but in almost every such case our critics have frankly said that their deprecatory remarks were merely because of a difference of opinion, and have almost always acknowledged the general literary excellence of our contents. Another feature that has received considerable attention is the solid, review-like form in which the STUDENT is presented to its readers. Many complimentary remarks have also been made upon our neat typographical appearance; for which latter blessing our thanks are due to the excellent job department of the Lewiston Journal Office, and are most heartily extended.

We recently heard one of our professors speak of an alumnus in the warmest terms. What was said was suggested by a personal in the STUDENT, which gave an account of a successful change in the position of the alumnus. The question has been suggested whether we—professors and undergraduates—look at our alumni with more interest than they look at us. We have an interest in their work, because we know that it is through their influence more than any single agency that the college is to be known and respected. The measure of our interest in them, then, will be our interest in our own chosen college. We are

lead to believe that the alumni have an interest in the undergraduates at Bates, even after so long a time has passed that they do not know the students personally. One ground for this belief is the kindly greeting that so many send us as they forward their subscription to the STUDENT. To the Board of Editors and Managers, their kind words are personally gratifying; for the spirit of their words—that of kindly interest in undergraduates and sympathy in their efforts—we are gratified in a broader sense. We think each alumnus ought to have enough interest in his *Alma Mater* to make so slight an effort as would be necessary to say a kind word. Undergraduate opinion can be modified, we believe, by the alumni of a college. There is sympathy in loyalty.

Now that the campaign is over and the popular mind has nearly subsided from its excitement, business has been resumed, and the wheels of human progress have begun to slowly revolve again, the impartial critic with a retrospective glance cannot fail to discover much to extol and much to condemn in the conducting of the campaign.

The part taken by the political press claims our immediate attention. While we recognize an important factor in the press, we cannot commend the course it has pursued in the past campaign. Its columns have been filled with slander and vituperation; statements have been made in the heat of political strife apparently without any certainty of their verification; blinded by party spirit our political journals

have vied with each other in making most gross, unreasonable, and wholly unwarrantable charges. The dignity of the press has suffered. It has been forgotten that the press is an exponent of the people. Obliterate everything in our country that has been developed during the past hundred years, save our newspapers alone, and not the minutest detail in its history shall have been lost. Within a few years this custom of the press has been constantly increasing. Shall it be checked? Shall the freedom of the press be restricted? This important question, from the abuse of the power granted the press, arises before the American people. We do not assume the responsibility of answering it. Nor have we space in which to fully discuss it.

Indeed, it may be argued that this lies without the province of college journalism. But we have no sympathy with the idea that college journalism should be restricted to athletics and the witticisms of the campus. It should have a broader scope, a higher aim. Our young men of the best talent are to-day found in our institutions of learning. As they are soon to occupy positions of trust in the affairs of government, they should be heard from upon topics relative to our social and national prosperity.

And we would say in severing our connection with the STUDENT that, while we have endeavored to present in our Editorial department topics of interest to our readers as *students*, we have also aimed to discuss questions of interest to our readers as *men and women* of the world.

LITERARY.

MUSINGS AT MIDNIGHT.

By C. A. S., '81.

The world is lost in sleep, while over all
Grim Darkness holds his sway in silence deep.
The dusky shadows weirdly rise and fall
As tattered clouds across the heavens sweep—
Conceal and then reveal the star-decked hall
Where angels over us their vigil keep.

Now softly breathe the drowsy flowers and
trees
In whispered harmony. The Night Wind
weaves

Sad songs of love, as over lands and seas
He roams, but finds her not for whom he
grieves.

My heart and thine, O melancholy breeze,
Will never cease to seek what most deceives!

The noise of revelry the holy stillness breaks ;
A curse and drunken song rise from the street ;
A brazen laugh an hundred echoes wakes
As if an hundred mocking sprites repeat
The horrid sound. Unholy town ! that makes
Such reveling when sleep or prayer is meet !

O awful hour ! when good men sleep or pray
And vice and crime their hideous revels hold ;
When men are born and die ; when fade away
Day's sorrow, or revive ; when dreams unfold ;
When wakeful thoughts inspire to good, or
stray
To ill ; when hearts grow young and hearts
grow old !

CARLYLE'S INDIVIDUALITY AS
A WRITER.

By C. A. S., '85.

NO author of the nineteenth century
has been subjected to so much
criticism as Thomas Carlyle. Better
evidence than this of his genius could
not be asked for. He stands out clear
and distinct—the peer of English
thinkers of his age. Carlyle's influence
upon English thought is a marked one.
With the suddenness of a summer storm
he appeared among his literary con-

temporaries, and with all its ferocity
he thundered down upon their heads
his intuitions. But as the storm awak-
ens and refreshes nature, though at the
cost, it may be, of many of her proud
monuments, so did Carlyle arouse
lethargic England by hurling his thun-
derbolts against her Simulacra, her
Chimeras, her Skepticism.

The literary hero was then struggling
in the meshes of doubt and uncertainty,
was well nigh entangled—in short, was
not a hero. Benthamism was half-
doubt ; brave Chatham himself lived a
strange mimetic life. Carlyle's intu-
itive mind comprehended the situation.
He pointed out man's possibilities and
exorted men to live up to them. He
cursed quackery and skepticism. But
he was not content with this alone.
He also pointed out the way to sin-
cerity and truth.

The infidelity of the past generation
had been but partly eradicated from
English thought. It was still strug-
gling with truth. To Carlyle was it
allotted to deal its death blow. His
genius it was that cleared away the
misty cloud of uncertainty through
which truth had so long been making
distorted images upon men's minds.
Not by logical reasoning did he do
this, but

“Cassandra prophet, cleaving through the
cloud

With iron scourge of coward compromise,
He stood on Sinai's heights to call aloud
Lightning and doom on all the world of lies.”

Carlyle's individuality can be readily
traced in the operations of his mind.
To read him is to know him. Like
our own Emerson he received his truths
by intuition. He had no sympathy

with the syllogistic form of argument as exhibited by his contemporary, Macaulay. Such was unknown to him. As the lightning's flash his intuitions came and with the thunder's roar he disclosed them.

His peculiar style is indicative of his temperament. He uses a great deal of license, disregards the conventional rules of authors, follows no prescribed custom, but adopts a method of his own. As with his sentences so with his thoughts. Bold, manifesting the greatest confidence in the truth of his doctrine, scorning the applause of the world, he unfolds his convictions.

That he frequently was wrong is not strange, for he accepted all his intuitions as truths. Anything that conflicted with his idea of truth was wrong and was bitterly denounced. His intuitive mind was unable to discover through logical processes the falsity of its cognitions. But if he erred it must be attributed to the peculiar constitution of his mind and not to insincerity.

The products of an intuitive mind are never wanting in originality. Carlyle is no exception. His originality can not fail to impress. United with a clear intelligence he had also a rare gift of perception. He could look through and beyond the flimsy veil of materialism and obtain a clear vision of the inward Divine mystery. He could perceive truth even though, like the French Revolution, it be "clad in hell fire."

Though of strong understanding and deep conviction, dignified, and, at times, almost arrogant, yet he was not cold, unsympathetic, and morose. He

had rare gifts of humor, pathos, and imagination, and none knew better how to wield the sharp-edged sword of sarcasm. But he did not allow his keen appreciation of the ludicrous to lead him into sentimentality, nor did he surrender his imaginative power to the romantic by constructing fabulous theories soon to be exploded by the voice of reason.

All his gifts were subordinated to a deep moral sentiment. During his entire life he preached sincerity. None more solicitous than he for the triumph of justice; none more zealous in the solution of the great problem of human destiny.

His writings often exhibit impetuosity and impatience. Though naturally bold and outspoken, yet much of this must be attributed to the disease that for years never ceased to torment him.

He has frequently been called a pessimist. It is true that he had no sympathy with most of the characteristic tendencies of the day; with some of them, in fact, he was out of relation. Yet we cannot but feel that his complaints were just. And then he can hardly be called a pessimist, as the good did not fail to receive his praise as well as the bad his condemnation.

The strength of Carlyle's creed was his belief in the inspiration of humanity. His search for truth was continual and exhaustive. He was constantly inspiring men to seek the truth as revealed through nature by nature's God. He saw a Maker in every material thing.

His weakness was, perhaps, his be-

lief in inspired men. So distorted does his sense of the dignity of the hero and prophet become that he almost seems to scorn average humanity. He loses sight of his avowed object in the grandeur of the panorama that his own intellect unfolds.

But he was no misanthrope. He possessed an intense, self-sacrificing love for humanity. His whole life was devoted to the enlightenment of his fellow-man. His influence is lasting. He has left behind a monument more enduring than Egyptian, and more exalting than can be erected from bronze or stone.

A CHILD'S GRAVE.

By W. P. F., '81.

A barren waste of upland cold and gray,
Its rocky ground to weed and thistle grown,
As though the unwatched wind had reaped
and sown

Along its slopes for many a year and day;
And in the midst, as if a grave should stray
And lose itself among the hills alone,
A child's small mound and pitiful headstone.
The only fair thing near, not far away
With hush'd murmur doth bewildered roam
A little brook, and round the landscape wind,
As its deserted mountain source it sought
To gain anew: It seem'd like a lost mind
That in some desolate tract unmapped of
thought

Wanders, alone, and far from any home.

—*Century.*

A movement is on foot to send a foot-ball eleven to Oxford next summer. Several American colleges would be represented on the team. One of our exchanges gets somewhat enthusiastic over the idea of meeting Oxford and Cambridge at their own game and on English soil.

BURKE'S RELATION TO THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REVOLUTIONS.

EDMUND BURKE'S attitude toward the American Revolution presents a striking contrast to the prevailing opinions and prejudices of his countrymen. In Burke, the colonists had a warm sympathizer and zealous champion. To him American liberty was as sacred as his own. He strove with unwearying exertion to avert the gathering storm of war; and when war came he maintained an open hostility to it, and avowedly preferred the independence of the colonies to their subjection by arms. Such was Burke's relation to the American Revolution. Let us pass over a few years to events transpiring in Europe, events that were destined to shake Europe from center to circumference. I refer to the French Revolution. Again do we encounter the bold and fiery spirit of Burke. Again has his lofty mind soared beyond his native realm, and with eagle glance has taken in the state of affairs in France. Here, too, were a people writhing under the rod of oppression; and here, as in the former case, oppression had resulted in revolution.

For the French Revolution Burke had no sympathy. He denounced it with all his impassioned eloquence and splendid rhetoric. Why this change of front? Is here an inconsistency in the life of a great man? What seems to be, is really a nice and statesmanlike discrimination between the conditions of two individualities, a discrimination that implies a knowledge of the character, education, and environment of

a people. To this ability for careful discrimination, this power to adapt government to the status of a people, is due Burke's crowning greatness; and in this particular more than any other is Burke worthy of our study. The Revolutionists in France and the Revolutionists in America had no marked characteristics in common. In America Burke beheld a practically free people resisting with pious heroism the restrictions that the mother country so un-naturally sought to impose on their cherished liberty; a people whose peace and well-being depended upon rights untrammelled and liberty unabridged; a people who, in their education, their piety, their surroundings, and their honest desires were in some sort of readiness for a democratic form of government. Such were the people whom Burke saw driven at last, by the arrogance and perverseness of a badly counseled nation, to declare their independence and to maintain it by force of arms. To him their cause was righteous; their resort to arms justifiable.

In France, a vastly different picture greeted his vision. He saw a despotic government overturned, a prescribed religion shorn of its power, and the privileged orders prostrate by an indiscriminating frenzy. He beheld a revolution that substituted for an hereditary monarchy a purely theoretical democracy—a shadowy something that had a place only in the minds of theorists; a revolution wrought by a people habituated by tradition, by education, and by experience to a despotism, a condition that totally unfitted

them for self-government. He saw more. He saw a revolution that owed its origin and direction to fifty years of materialistic teachings; a revolution against morality itself. He saw in it the absence of all piety and reverence.

Thus much he gleaned from a study of the present and a knowledge of the past. His reason took him yet farther. He saw justice, peace, and order dethroned, all in the name of liberty; and raising its bristling head from out the general chaos he recognized not liberty, but license. He saw with his prophetic eye the speedy downfall of a government building so little on experience and knowledge and so much on speculation. He saw springing from the ruins of a people's government a second despotism more galling and more absolute than the first. With wonderful foresight he pointed out to France the rivers of blood through which she must wade ere she should atone for her disregard of justice and order.

History has confirmed the accuracy of his reasoning. This, then, is the key to Burke's position. He opposed the French Revolution not from ignorance of the French situation, not from indifference to French liberty, but because he saw issuing from it consequences more disastrous to France, more disastrous to society in general, than the most galling bondage.

One hundred and ninety college papers are published in the United States.

A COUNTRY PATH.

By I. W. J., '87.

A narrow path curves from the road
Athwart a quiet garden-place,
Then wanders on across a space
Of sloping grass-land, daisy-snowed.

And in the elm-bound brook below,
Which winds as it has ever wound,
Moss-hidden stepping-stones are found,
Like fairy islands, all arow.

And just beyond are solitudes
Of mighty trees, a leafy close
Wherein a sense of wide repose
With silent benediction broods.

Oh! often from the dusty road
I pass that fragrant garden-place,
And loiter down that open space
Of sloping grass-land daisy-snowed;

And cross the pouring brook below
On stepping-stones that give no sound,
Where with white violets was crowned
The early May, and onward go

And lose myself in solitudes
Of pine and maple, beech and oak,
Where never echoed axe's stroke—
A dreamer in the dreaming woods.

♦ ♦ ♦

WILL BISMARCK BE A GREATER
CHARACTER IN HISTORY
THAN GLADSTONE?

By R. N., '87.

FOR nearly half a century Gladstone and Bismarck have acted a part of more or less importance in the affairs of their respective countries. A biography of Gladstone can be scarcely less than a volume of English history. The story of Bismarck must enter the chronicles of modern Germany. Ere long they will be numbered among the mighty dead, but the record of their deeds will remain to be studied by future generations.

Now what will be the elements of

greatness in the eyes of posterity? The times are already well nigh passed when ability alone is counted greatness. The shining star even of Napoleon's surpassing luster is dimmed in our day by the gloomy cloud of his selfish ambition. If talent were the only condition of greatness, where in America is to be found the peer of Benjamin F. Butler? What a man is, what his character and motives are, as well as his power, are becoming more and more questions to be considered in estimating his greatness. And since our world is a progressive one and grows better with each succeeding generation, the future, judging from a higher standpoint, will be still more exacting than the present in its requirements for greatness.

Then in estimating a man's position in history it is necessary to take into consideration the world's advancement in civilization, the ever-increasing standard of character becoming more and more requisite to greatness with each succeeding century, and the work he does in the interest of humanity and for the good of the world.

Gladstone will occupy a prominent place in history as an author and a scholar. Though continually occupied with the cares of public life, he has already contributed a valuable share to the literature of his age. He has found time in his leisure moments to pursue into their broader fields those studies which he so much loved and so well mastered while he was the brilliant young William at Oxford. He has investigated an almost infinite number of subjects, and brought from all new

thoughts and valuable lessons. We find him looking back into classic Greece; tracing the peoples down through the ages, and, by abstractions from their governments, teaching the golden rule as the policy for the stability of nations. Assuming the garb of the philanthropist, by the might of his pen, he exposed and mitigated the horrors of the Neapolitan prisons, and so figured prominently in the overthrow of that most cruel tyranny that ever afflicted mankind. The seven volumes of his "Gleanings of Past Years" show a diversity of wisdom and a literary ability that few men possess. His "Might of Right" will remain a glittering gem to reflect the light of his exalted soul long after his body shall have mingled with the elements of the earth.

That a man, whose every-day duties are too arduous to bear, should find his recreation year after year in a profound investigation by means of a Greek text, shows beyond a doubt that he is an extraordinary scholar. By his untiring diligence and a perseverance almost incredible, combined with his brilliant genius and splendid abilities, Gladstone has fathomed the heretofore unmeasured gulfs of Homer; and brought from their depths three large volumes aglow with items of ancient history and with characteristics of Homer and of the Homeric age. This work in point of scholarship is unequaled by anything that has ever appeared on the subject. In this and several smaller works he has drawn out, from the twenty-seven thousand lines of Homer, lessons in society, religion and govern-

ment; and vindicated the fame of the "blind old man of Scio's rocky isle," and placed him in the front row of all the songsters that ever graced mankind in any age.

I do not contend that Gladstone stands at the head of the list of English authors; for letters has not been his profession. But the amount of work he has done in this line, considering the constant demands of the state upon him, is indeed wonderful. With a life spent in literature, what a grand monument must have been the result of his labors! The volumes he has written are a fitting legacy to posterity, both on account of their value in themselves and as a medium to transmit, unimpaired through the ages, their good great author.

Nothing can be claimed for Bismarck in these respects. He was early distinguished more for fighting duels than for scholarship, and has always preferred to spend his leisure with his horse and favorite hounds rather than in study or in any literary pursuit.

The still echoing words of Patrick Henry, the living sentiments of Webster, the more recent sounds of the silver-tongued Phillips bear witness of the permanency of the true orator's fame. And the man who will go down to history as the greatest orator of the present age is the Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone. His commanding personage, his pleasing manner, his great sympathetic heart, his unswerving moral purpose, his fervent religious zeal, his extended and varied knowledge, his convincing clearness of expression, the perfect subtlety of his reasoning,

and the intensity of earnestness with which he enters every subject of his oratory fit him pre-eminently to impress the public mind. All the qualities of a great orator and parliamentary debater are admittedly concentrated in him. And his oratory is of such character as to especially commend itself to the future; for it is the chief agent in carrying all those legislative reforms, which, on account of party distinctions and the living presence of the man, cannot be fully realized or duly appreciated. But when the smoke of battle is cleared away so that men may see more clearly, then will the rays of his oratory shine upon every British subject with equal splendor, and carry joy to all the world for having cast into the shade so much old-time conservatism and brought in a great degree the light of equality to a nation so great. No man ever drew eloquent speeches from fountains more spacious than he. For weeks he can speak and every speech is new. How sublimely eloquent! What a champion of the rights of men! It only remains for the unobstructed eye of history to see that Gladstone revolutionized English public opinion and that his career marked an epoch in European civilization.

Bismarck says himself that he is "no speaker"; and that there is something dangerous in eloquence. Why does he consider it dangerous? It is because he is afraid that by it the people will be made to keep pace with the spirit of the times. He is hostile to everything that contains the spirit of progress, therefore, in accordance with the

modern idea, he cannot be called an orator.

Gladstone, moreover, has acquired a lasting fame as a financier. No man in English history ever had the faculty of handling the country's finances in a manner so interesting and masterly as he. The night in 1853, on which he brought forward his first financial statement, is memorable in parliamentary history as the first time a financial budget had ever been interesting to the House of Commons. For five hours, says the historian, he led the multitude spell-bound through the details of his scheme. By the touch of his genius the dry and usually uninteresting array of figures were changed into an eloquent and interesting discourse; interesting not only in its presentation but also as giving a solution to an intricate problem and a relief to the burdens of taxation. This first display of his practical and theoretical knowledge, says a high authority, contains the ablest exposition of the true principles of finance ever delivered by an English statesman.

Again in 1860 he assumed the financial management of his country when she was almost hopelessly involved, and by his untiring labor brought her out of the difficulties and indelibly wrote his name in English history as a model for financiers of the future.

Thus far we find nothing in Bismarck worthy to give him a place in history by the side of Gladstone. Now it remains to compare them in their statesmanship. For lack of time we cannot enter into a minute discussion of their whole career; therefore we will notice

only a few of the more prominent acts of each, as indicative of the general character of their whole work.

The one great accomplishment of Bismarck and the one from which he receives his reputation, whatever that may be, is the unity of Germany under the leadership of Prussia. If he had died prior to 1866, he would have passed into oblivion unwept and unrenowned; for up to that time he had done nothing of special merit.

Gladstone had established a lasting fame as a statesman before he came to the great work of his life. His advanced tariff views and the prominence with which he has always been associated with all popular legislation early distinguished him as the rising man of England.

The old German Empire, broken in pieces and parceled out to petty kings by Napoleon I., was not destined long to remain in that fragmentary condition after the power that shattered her had passed away from earth. German unity was no new subject when Bismarck became at the head of affairs. The tendency of the German states had long been toward union and the only remaining obstacle to its accomplishment was the jealousy of Prussia and Austria. Each claimed that it should be the nucleus about which the other states should gather. Now what did Bismarck do? For he happened to be the minister under whom the difficulty was settled. He and King William set about preparing a scheme for increasing and reorganizing the Prussian army, which the legislative body would not sanction. In direct viola-

tion of the constitution of his country, in defiance of parliament and the will of the people, they carried out their scheme. Bismarck declared that the differences between Prussia and Austria were to be settled not by speeches and majorities but by iron and by blood. This was the key-note of his whole policy. Then, like the old heroes of conquest, he sent his well-disciplined armies against Austria when least prepared for the conflict; and Prussia came off victorious.

The successful cause is for a time the popular one, and never did success command a blinder worship. The man upon whom the whole world had hitherto looked with distrust, now received the title of a great statesman! Had Austria prevailed in the struggle where would Prince Bismarck stand to-day?

From this war resulted the formation of the North German Confederation; and the Franco-Prussian war involving common interests to the north and south German states brought them to cling to one another in the bond of national union. Thus by a series of events the old German Empire was restored. But might not right, audacity not courage, cunning not wisdom were the means that Bismarck employed. Though the end attained be ever so glorious, can it altogether justify the means? Can such a policy go down in history from the latter half of this nineteenth century of civilization as the policy of a truly great statesman? Rather must we go back into the dark ages to find a state of civilization in which it would meet with approval.

How different with Gladstone! whose

guiding star is right ; and whose policy, says a noted historian at Cambridge, is born of incubation of all the history of the past. In 1868 he came to his high position laden with blessings to be dealt out at home and to poor old Ireland.

The Irish branch of the church of England had been maintained in a feeble and unprogressive state in the midst of a Catholic people. It was one of Ireland's many grievances and a reproach to the whole empire. Clinging to his convictions of right, without regard to his own popularity, Gladstone secured its abolition,—a measure of simple justice to Ireland, but one which will go down in history as the most remarkable legislative achievement of modern times. By his Irish land bill he meted out to the tenant justice such as he never before enjoyed. He passed a bill by which the members of the British parliament are elected by ballot—a long stride toward American institutions. Previous to his first administration, the positions of honor and distinction in the British army were obtained by direct purchase. Gladstone abolished the reproachful custom of olden times, and made true merit the only avenue to positions of military honor and distinction.

These and a score of other attainments of scarcely less importance, embracing the bills concerning elementary education in Ireland, bankruptcy, university tests, criminals, endowed schools, and trades unions, characterize that period most fittingly named "The Golden Age of Liberalism," Gladstone's first administration. What

period of like duration in English history can be compared with it in wise and liberal legislation? But you say Gladstone lost the confidence of his country and was obliged to resign his ministry before the expiration of his term. Very well. He went so fast in pursuit of his liberal ideas that he soon outstripped the great body of the English people. In 1880 they did approach him within visible distance and were again ready to be led on toward the glorious consummation of his policy.

And onward still he leads ; confronting difficulties the like of which cross the path of none other of the world's statesmen, and turning the wheel of national development with a firm and steadfast hand. Reinforced by Ireland, whom his tactics of justice have well nigh conquered, he is just marching on to the crowning victory of his present administration and carrying the franchise to two millions of his fellow-men. On such achievements as these rest Gladstone's claims to greatness as a statesman. Throughout his whole career he has fought to develop out of the English constitution a government for the people. He has led the onward march of public opinion toward republican institutions.

And the same tide of popular sentiment extends to Germany. The spirit of democracy, the outgrowth of civilization, wafted on the western breeze from America to Europe, has been caught up by the great body of the German people ; but there stands Bismarck, the sole obstruction to their progress, clinging with an iron tenacity

to the institutions of the Cæsars, fighting with all his cunning power the battle of king against the people.

Which will be the greater statesman in history, when progressive democracy shall have displaced the kings of the world and republicanism is implanted in the hearts of the whole people?

Which will be the greater character in history—Bismarck, the “man of iron”; the defender of the divine rights of kings; the statesman who never hesitates to employ whatever arts may serve his purpose; the tyrant a thousand years behind his time? Or Gladstone, the writer, the marks of whose pen are permanently fixed upon the face of the present age; the scholar, whose genius has been dedicated to the service of knowledge; the orator, whose voice has ever been lifted to stifle wrong, to edify the people and to promote the interests of progress and liberty; the statesman, who spurns to build up empire except in the happiness of the governed; the man, whose character is a mighty monument, builded of every virtue that can embellish and beautify a mortal man?

The first A.M. degree ever taken by a lady in England has recently been conferred by the University of London upon Miss Mary C. Dawes, her special subjects being the classics and modern history.

Cambridge has 691 Freshmen, Trinity College having the largest number, 185; Oxford has 608 Freshmen, New College having the largest number, 55; while All Souls has only 1.

A WISH.

By D. C. W., '85.

May the Xmas chime
Bring a thought of the time
When the heaven's rang with a song sublime.

Though the closing year
Be dark and drear,
May the new one dawn on you bright and clear.

JOY AND GLADNESS.

By J. L. PHILLIPS, M.D.

“THOU hast put gladness in my heart.” So sang the psalmist a thousand years before the Saviour came, and so said I to-day, almost three thousand years later on in time, after reading the American letters that the postman brought us. One of these came from Lewiston, from Bates College, from a student, and how it has cheered me words cannot tell. It tells of some who are studying for the Christian ministry, and one, at least, who has his eye and his heart on my dear India. Like Paul at Appii Forum, I have devoutly thanked God and taken courage.

It might seem an infraction of the rules of personal and private correspondence to quote sentences from this student's letter that have heartened me wonderfully, hence I forbear. It is such a comfort in my present trials to be assured, as I have been several times during the past twelvemonth, that words uttered in weakness years ago have, by God's gracious and ample benediction, been converted into words of power and quickening to some of my younger brethren just girding themselves for life's battles and burdens.

With all my heart I thank my God

for the hope that, ere this, the first man from Bates College for India is on his way to join us. May David Frank George prove a path-finder indeed for his noble *Alma Mater* to open up a new route for his fellow-alumni et alumnae to this most needy eastern land.

There came to my quiet home in the small hours of this rainy morning two beloved English brethren, one from Delhi and the other from eastern Bengal. One of them came out from England but three years ago, and some things he has been telling me have been so interesting and instructive that I shall share the pleasure I have experienced in hearing them with the readers of the *STUDENT*.

My guest came not alone. There were six young men in the party. They came from several colleges in dear old England, and on board the ship they became acquainted with each other and attached to each other as only fellow-workers for Christ's glory can. These young men had known each other by correspondence while members of college, and each, save one, had been the secretary of his college missionary society. While thus striving to stir up their fellow-students to the conditions and claims of the pagan world, their own hearts were so stirred within themselves that they no sooner completed their course of study than they volunteered for the foreign field. Now India is the richer for the lives and work of six young men who, but a few years ago it may be, had no serious thoughts of devoting themselves to the missionary

work. These are in brief the salient points of the very cheering narrative of my friend.

The lesson this narrative teaches and impresses is too clear and too cogent to be overlooked or gainsaid. It is this. If our seminaries of learning would respond to the loud and pathetic cry for help that comes up from the perishing millions of pagan lands, they should devise means for acquainting themselves with their deplorable state and their pressing needs. An open ear towards and an eager interest in the woes and wants of our benighted fellow-men cannot but come from a knowledge, full and fresh by ever accumulating facts from the field itself, of their state and surroundings.

Let Bates College have her working, wide-awake missionary society; let Hillsdale, and Storer, and Ridgeville, and Rio Grande colleges have theirs; let the noble fitting schools and feeders for our colleges, New Hampton, Pittsfield, Lyndon (must I drop the dear old name of Whitestown from this list?), and others have theirs, too; let the secretaries of these societies correspond with each other and vie with each other in searching for and securing the fullest, freshest news from the front, and so building up an interest in Christian missions that shall be intelligent, hearty, and ever deepening and diffusive; and then not one lone man must come across the seas to our help, but many shall with alacrity exclaim, "Here am I; send me."

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The Professors at Harvard are given one year in seven for private study.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editors of the Student :

LIVERPOOL, ENG., NOV. 15, 1884.

It seems to be perfectly proper that I should send you a few lines for the correspondence department. As an alumnus of Bates I am going on an entirely new mission, for one of her graduates, in the pursuance of which I, no doubt, can often avail myself of an opportunity to write to the STUDENT something of my experiences that may be of interest to its readers, many of whom were my associates in college and seminary.

After ten days' passage, not the most pleasant, we landed in Glasgow, October 28th, glad to reach terra firma again. We had but few regrets when we found there were two weeks to wait for a steamer to Calcutta. Those two weeks we have endeavored to improve in Edinburgh and London. Glasgow and Edinburgh, though fifteen degrees farther north than Lewiston, were not any colder for the season of the year. We could see snow on Ben Lomond, as no doubt you can on Mt. Washington. A short visit was given to the university buildings in Glasgow which are especially fine and possess a very excellent location.

Passing to Edinburgh by an hour and a half ride in the English railway cars (so unlike ours, and so uncomfortable in cold weather, with only hot water warming pans which soon became cold) we were especially pleased to find so fine a city, combining in its limits so much to interest, carrying one back several hundred years in Scottish

history and reminding so much of Grecian architecture. We were forcibly reminded that here was the home of John Knox, Scotland's great reformer whom even royalty feared. His old home containing the Bible and chair used by him are still pointed out to visitors, and his name quoted with such seeming pride in public meeting shows that his influence has been great.

Just opposite to our hotel arose over a hundred feet the Scott monument, a beautiful memorial of a great writer in prose and poetry. It has four grand basement arches which sustain a crucial Gothic spire and inclose a sitting statue of Scott. In the same park are seen statues of Livingstone, Adam Black, and Prof. Wilson.

Not far from the monument of Scott we came to the Royal Institution, a building of the Doric order, containing the apartments of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a gallery of sculpture, and the Museum of Scottish Antiquities. Near by are the art galleries in a building of Ionic architecture, a very pleasing building much in contrast with the elaborate Roman style of the Life's Association mansion opposite where column and sculpture are so intermingled.

Just above towers a lofty crag crowned with Edinburgh Castle of historic fame. There we saw the royal regalia of Scotland, Queen Mary's room, and much else to interest. Following High Street down from the castle, we came to Holyrood Palace in which were other rooms of Mary's, and at the door of one we were shown where Rizzio lay in his life's blood over night after his assassination.

On Calton Hill in another part of the city towered Nelson's monument and others suggestive of classic Athens which I have no time now to describe. St. Giles' Cathedral, Greyfriar's, and other noted churches are here seen. London I will speak of in a later letter.

F. D. GEORGE, '78.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 24, 1884.

To the Editors of the Student:

We shall not begin this communication by describing the route from Lewiston to Tuskegee. Such an introduction might appear to the reader as the journey does to the passenger—endless. In keeping with the spirit of the age of annihilating space, we shall step immediately from the border of Canada to the shore of the great Gulf and let the icicles on our rigid locks be melted away by the mellow breeze of a Gulf stream.

From hills, rocks, and ledges we have stepped down upon a bed of loose sand. Had we come three months ago, the new features of agriculture would have been striking. Instead of the half-acre in Irish potatoes, we would have seen an acre in sweet potatoes; instead of that indispensable patch of beans, a much larger patch of black-eyed peas; in place of the accustomed bare fields from which Maine's great hay crop had been cut, there would have been spread out before us vast cotton fields. Many attempts have been made at describing these fields, but from the time the plant begins to blossom till the cotton is all picked, they beggar true description.

Another new feature, that may be characteristic of the slow pace at which this quarter of the country moves, is that the beasts of burden and draft are mules and oxen. Oxen as such would be nothing new. But it is safe to say that oxen are different in different States. If we suppose the motion of an ox at the equator to be zero, and the motion of an ox at parallel forty-five degrees north latitude, to be two miles per hour, and the rate of motion to vary directly as the degrees of latitude, we may get a pretty fair conception of a moving ox at this point, thirty-two degrees. The mule is, by nature, very little faster than the ox, and he has a wonderful tact for moving according to his nature. If he be persistently urged forward his hind feet move faster, but his front feet stop. To one riding on or behind such an animal, the result of this combined motion and rest is not always pleasant.

Passing from the country into the towns and cities one continues to be impressed with the notion that things do or once did exist on a large scale. Land is plentiful. Even small villages have broad streets. A town lot is nearly equal to a New England farm.

A little east of the centre of the State, five miles from the Western Railroad of Alabama, is the city of Tuskegee. Between the above railroad and the city is a narrow gauge railroad. So we have the means of daily communication with the world. The city has a population of twenty-five hundred, an area of more than four square miles,—a fine example of the vastness

of things. This is the county seat of Macon County. The site has long been known as "the garden spot of the State." Situated in the center of a slight plateau, whose radius is about eight miles, Tuskegee is noted for its healthfulness. It was the common custom for men who owned plantations off in the low country to build their "mansions" up here. "Before the surrender," as the people are wont to say, no man had a house in Tuskegee who did not own a plantation. Here was a collection of aristocracy.

The town itself plainly tells that it was not built for this age. It tells the history of something that was. As the stranger walks through the streets, he can read at every step, "The old home is not what it used to be."

The prevailing style of architecture is the one-story house. These are set upon brick pillars—the pillars being two or three feet high. What these houses lose in height they make up in breadth. Perhaps this is just as well; for the difference between the price of air and land would not pay for lifting the material higher and the consequent climbing up stairs.

It has been said that the houses were built above ground without underpinning to prevent snakes making their homes about them. As the writer has not investigated the matter, he cannot vouch for the truth of the statement. If the new-comer were left to decide for himself why they were so constructed, he would be likely to conclude that it was intended to furnish shelter for the goats.

The principal business is ginning and

baling cotton. This is probably true of almost every town in the State that has any means of transportation from it. What the cotton-mill is to a Maine village or city, the cotton-gin and press are to an Alabama village or city.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am fraternally yours,
W., '84.

IN MEMORIAM.

OSCAR DAVIS.

"I have seen man in the pride of his strength; his cheeks glowed with beauty; his limbs were full of activity. I returned, and behold! life had departed from him, and the breath from out of his nostrils."

DURING the four years of its college life, the class of '81 was never called upon to mourn the death of any of its members. At the first reunion of the class in June, 1884, it could still be reported that all were alive and prosperous, but in less than four months from that time the "Grim Messenger" had visited one, and Rowell was summoned to "take his chambers in the silent halls of death," and in a few days more the gates of Eternity were again opened, and another member of the beloved circle was ushered into the "Great Beyond."

Oscar Davis was born in Palmyra, Somerset County, Maine, August 9, 1854. He passed his boyhood in his native town, and there, upon his father's farm and in the little brick district school-house, he laid the foundation for future physical and intellectual vigor. At an early age he formed the purpose of obtaining an education, and

entered the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, where he remained several terms until he was obliged to leave school altogether on account of trouble with his eyes. It was feared at one time that he would have to give up his cherished plan of obtaining a liberal education, but he was finally enabled to continue his studies. He again entered the school at Pittsfield where he completed the college preparatory course, and was graduated in the class of '77. In the summer of the same year he entered the Freshman class of Bates College. He remained with the class during the entire course and was graduated June 30, 1881.

After graduation he was for some time principal of Somerset Academy, Athens, Me., and then became employed as salesman for the firm of Dudley, Shaw & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, Bangor. In January, 1884, the same firm, recognizing his business ability and the value of his services, offered him a partnership, which he accepted and retained until his death.

The disease which resulted so fatally was typhoid fever, contracted while he was in Aroostook County on a business tour. He died in Palmyra, at the home of his father, Mr. Freeman Davis, October 29, 1884. How ignorant we are of the future. How little are we prepared for the blows that are oftentimes laid upon us. Mr. Davis was blessed with a remarkably strong constitution, which seemed to betoken a long and useful life, yet in a few days Disease, with its withering touch, destroyed even such an one as he.

Mr. Davis was a man of great energy, and pursued his college course under difficulties that would have discouraged many others. Besides being unable to do much work in the evening on account of trouble with his eyes, he was also obliged to be absent from the class during many weeks of the course, to earn money wherewith to defray his college expenses. Nevertheless he maintained his position in the class, taking good rank throughout the course. He was devoted to his *Alma Mater*, and was one of the most popular members of his class. As a teacher he was eminently successful, and while in college he was for four successive winters called to be teacher of the Winterport High School. In business he pursued a course of honesty and integrity that won him many friends, and he had already shown an ability and acquired an amount of success that predicted for him a prosperous future. We who were intimately associated with him, know that he was a faithful friend, a kind brother, and a dutiful son. In the midst of success and usefulness, and in the full flush of manhood, he was called away from this narrow sphere to a higher life in that exalted realm "where the amaranth blooms." We shall miss his manly form, his genial face, his hearty grasp of the hand, and his cordial greetings, but while we mourn his loss, we are cheered by the assurance that the influence of an active, generous life will not die, and that his example will animate those who knew him to live for a noble purpose, and to manfully fight life's battle to the end. R. R., '81.

LOCALS.

I "put me in my little crib," as the Junior said when he started for examination.

The college is in receipt of a collection of archæological specimens from Mr. James E. Knowlton of Damariscotta.

A Lewiston lady has named a rooster "Bob Burdette," in honor of the distinguished humorist. Doubtless because he crows funny.

There are one hundred and twenty-six students at Bates at present, an increase of nine over last year and of twelve over the year before.

The alumni of Bates College in Boston and vicinity will have a dinner at Young's Hotel, January 7, 1885. They propose to form an association.

Professor (explaining solar eclipses) — "You see at once, that if it occurred on the sea, there might not be any one there to see it." Class think they see.

Four cribs in his pocket, and three on his cuff,
Some formulas, rules, and other small stuff
Tucked up in his sleeve, with the stolen test,
A text-book buttoned beneath his vest
And a bookish chum near by to assist him—
Behold the effects of the ranking system!

We are called upon to chronicle the sad death of one of our members, Miss Lizzie H. Rankin, who died in this city, December 8th. An obituary notice will appear in the January number of the STUDENT.

The prize offered during the fall term by an alumnus of the college to the member of the Junior class who would present the ablest article on

"The Constitutional Amendment," has been awarded to H. M. Cheney.

By looking over the librarian's register we find that the work in greatest demand during the past term was Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship." There are four editions of this work in the library, each of which was in constant demand.

The annual "vacation fire" came off this year as usual: two, in fact, in one day. Strange that this "big excitement" always happens during vacation, when only the few students who haunt the halls after term time are here to turn out to it.

We are pleased to announce our successors as editors of the STUDENT as follows: Exchanges, W. H. Harts-horn; Literary, E. D. Varney; Locals, A. E. Verrill and E. A. Merrill; Personals and Correspondence, A. E. Blanchard and Charles Hadley.

The average age of the classes now in college is as follows: Seniors, twenty-two years nine months and thirteen days; Juniors, twenty-two years nine months and three days; Sophomores, twenty-one years five months and seven days; Freshmen, twenty years eight months and twelve days.

A MEDLEY.

My love is like the morning star
That comes at twilight hour;
Her hair is blue as emerald,
Her pink eyes match the flower.
Between her lips of glowing green
Her pearly jet-black teeth are seen,
And never yet did canvas hold
Such clear complexion of old gold.

Through some mistake, the STUDENT has been forwarded to a sub-

scriber in Ohio, who, it seems, has not received it. A few days ago the Business Manager received an official blank to that effect, containing the following pithy statement, in the handwriting of the postmaster of that place: "None resident, never was."

ELIZABETH.

Lashes long o'er laughing eyes,
Vainly trying to look wise;
Fragrance like a flower's breath—
Cute, demure Elizabeth.

Dimpled cheek and rosy ear,
With the brown hair rippling near,
Where the shadow deepeneth—
Witching, coy Elizabeth.

Small, red lips and rounded chin
Just above her cameo pin,
Moving gently with her breath—
Bonnie, fair Elizabeth.

Tiny foot that peepeth out
From beneath her petticoat;
Ribbon bright that glisteneth—
Dainty-robed Elizabeth.

A poetical writer in the *Alabama University Monthly* goes into ecstasies over "swinging in a hammock with a girl," which he thinks ought to be bliss enough for any man. He concludes by saying that if it *isn't* enough for anybody—why, let him take *two*! This is dangerous advice. We tried it last summer, and just as we got nicely started, one of the hooks gave way, and piled us out over the piazza railing in such a confused heap of ribbons, gray flannel, and other things too humorous to mention, that we never want to try it again. The heel of the boot encasing one of those "dainty feet" the poet tells about, came in contact with our eye; and we found it composed of quite prosaic enough material to render us unrecognizable for a week.

The college band is composed of the following members: C. S. Pendleton, leader, solo B flat cornet and baritone; W. H. Getchell, B flat clarinet; W. A. Walker, solo B flat cornet and trombone; W. N. Prescott, solo B flat cornet; E. L. Brackett and F. W. Chase, E flat cornets; G. E. Paine and S. G. Bonney, first B flat cornets; C. E. Stevens, piccolo; E. W. Whitcomb and Charles Hadley, first alto; F. H. Nickerson, baritone; R. E. Attwood, first tenor; C. A. Scott, second B flat cornet; F. W. Sanford and W. C. Buck, second altos; A. S. Woodman and A. F. French, second tenors; C. W. Cutts, B flat bass; J. H. Williamson and H. M. Cheney, tubas; I. H. Storer, bass drum; M. P. Tobey, tenor drum; E. K. Sprague, cymbals.

"Ah, good morning, my young friends," remarked a talkative old gentleman, as he came upon a group of Freshmen, the other morning, strolling along the edge of the campus. "I see you are going to your work. What do you do for a living?" "Oh, I work in the mill," replied the one addressed, glancing toward the college hall. "And what is your work?" asked the old gentleman of another one of the boys. "I dig," was the reply. "And you?" to a third. "Grind," was the short answer. "And what does he do?" nodding at another one a little way off. "Oh, well," replied the first one, with a laugh, "he runs a hash machine most of the time." "And now, what do *you* do?" spoke up one of the boys. "Oh, I'm,—I'm an assistant in a lunatic

asylum. I'm the new Freshman Professor."

The first two divisions of Sophomore debates were held in Chapel Hall, Thursday evening, November 20th. The question for the first division, discussed in the affirmative by H. E. Cushman, and in the negative by John Sturgis and F. W. Chase, was, "Has the Character of the Puritans been Overestimated?" The prize was awarded to Mr. Cushman. The second division, E. C. Hayes, affirmative, and Roscoe Nelson and Fairfield Whitney, negative, argued upon the question, "Will Bismarck be a Greater Character in History than Gladstone?" The committee were unanimous in awarding the prize to Mr. Nelson. The two remaining divisions came Friday evening following. The prize in the third division was given to Mr. Goding, who argued on the negative of the question, "Fifty years hence will Great Britain have a better claim to be considered a nation of the first rank than the United States?" This question was also discussed by J. W. Moulton on the affirmative and by J. R. Dunton on the negative. "Which of the following was the greatest General—Hannibal, Cæsar, or Napoleon?" was the question considered by the fourth division. A. S. Littlefield, to whom the committee awarded the prize, advocated Hannibal; Jesse Bailey favored Cæsar, and A. B. McWilliams, Napoleon. Of all the debates delivered, Mr. Nelson's was, in our estimation, the most worthy of special comment.

A STUDENT editor, on going to the

office for proof, recently, was informed that the copy was a page and a half short. He went home, and sat up nearly all night "grinding out" matter for his department. In the morning, skipping prayers and recitations, he started for the office with his manuscript under his arm. Happening to meet a young lady classmate, he raised his hat to her with a polite bow, entirely unmindful of the papers under his arm. Arrived at the office he began feeling in his pockets for his writing, which, however, was nowhere to be found. Soon suspecting the cause of its disappearance, and confounding his unlucky gallantry, he trudged back some three-quarters of a mile to the place where he had dropped it. Although it was a windy day, he succeeded in gathering up from opposite sides of the street all but one of the missing sheets. This one was at last rescued from the six-inch drain pipe of a neighboring culvert. Returning to the office he handed his manuscript to the compositor, when the latter remarked, "Oh, yes; well, I made a mistake; there is half a page too much, instead of a page and a half too little. You'll have to shorten up a little." It was with a disgusted look that the editor tucked his mud-soiled manuscript in his pocket, and sat down to the work of "condensing" a three-page literary article half a page.

More than 900 volumes were taken from the college library during the fall term; 400 volumes were also taken from the society libraries, making in all 1,300 books read by students during the term.

PERSONALS.**ALUMNI.**

'70.—Rev. C. E. Raymond has moved from Harrison, Me., to Lowell, Mass.

'72.—The marriage of George H. Stockbridge to Miss Elizabeth Reyburn of Washington, D. C., took place at St. Paul's Church in that city, on Thanksgiving Day.

'72.—J. A. Jones is spending a few months in Europe.

'74.—F. B. Stanford sailed from Quebec for Liverpool, November 16th. He will spend the winter in Paris and while there will contribute to the *Independent* and the *Lewiston Journal*.

'75.—F. H. Smith is practicing law in San Francisco, Cal.

'75.—Wm. H. S. Cowell is principal of Alms Academy, Shelbourne Falls, Mass., on his second year.

'75.—We clip the following from the *Daily Bee* (Lynn):

Forrest L. Evans, Esq., has been very fortunate in the trial of cases at the present term, having won a majority of the cases tried. Considering that he has been counsel for the defence in cases against the city and Eastern Railroad, where the sympathy of the jury is against corporations, this is a remarkably good record.

'75.—Albert M. Spear returns to the Maine Legislature.

'75.—L. M. Palmer is practicing medicine at South Framingham, Mass.

'76.—W. H. Adams is teaching the High School at Edgecomb, Me.

'76.—E. R. Goodwin of Dover, has been chosen principal of the high school at Manchester, N. H.

'81.—W. T. Perkins was married at Bismark, Dak., on Dec. 16, 1884.

'81.—G. E. Lowden has received a call to the North Street Free Baptist Church of Bath.

'81.—W. P. Foster is studying law in the office of A. E. Herrick, former partner of Judge Foster, Bethel, Me.

'84.—Miss H. M. Brackett, who has been engaged in the cataloguing of Columbia College library, has shown such a thorough knowledge of books that she has been appointed to superintend the work.

THEOLOGICAL.

'77.—H. J. White has accepted a call to become pastor of the First Baptist church of Augusta.

STUDENTS.**CLASS OF 1885.**

G. A. Downey is teaching in Boothbay, Me.

A. B. Morrill has engaged a school at New Harbor, to begin January 5th.

F. S. Forbes will spend the most of his vacation in Lewiston.

G. A. Goodwin is teaching in Wells.

W. W. Jenness is teaching in Barnstead, N. H.

C. A. Scott is teaching at Georgetown Center.

W. V. Whitmore is teaching in Camden.

W. B. Small is teaching at Winnegance, Me.

Misses Ham and Emerson are passing their vacation in Rochester, N. H.

C. T. Walter spent most of the vacation in Lewiston.

CLASS OF 1886.

Nearly all the members of '86 are

teaching: A. E. Blanchard in Fairbanks, A. H. Dunn in Yarmouth, Charles Hadley in Nichols Latin School, W. H. Hartshorn in Gray, C. E. B. Libbey in Lisbon, E. A. Merrill in Georgetown, F. H. Nickerson in Belfast, F. E. Parlin in Cumberland, T. D. Sale in North Pownal, F. W. Sandford in Boothbay, I. H. Storer in Baring, E. D. Varney in Raymond, J. H. Williamson in West Minot, S. S. Wright in New Sharon, A. E. Verrill in Nichols Latin School, L. H. Wentworth in Canton, J. W. Goff near Bar Harbor.

CLASS OF 1887.

H. E. Cushman is teaching in Chesterville, J. R. Dunton in Searsmont, A. F. French in city evening school, E. L. Gerrish in East Lebanon, Ira Jenkins in Whitefield, Miss N. B. Little in Auburn, A. B. McWilliams in city evening school, Roscoe Nelson in Clinton, L. G. Roberts in Sherman Mills, E. K. Sprague in Abbott Village, A. S. Woodman in city evening school.

E. W. Whitcomb is playing bass viol in a Farmington orchestra.

CLASS OF 1888.

B. M. Avery is teaching in Whitefield, N. H., W. H. Bradford in Brockway's Mills, H. J. Cross in Dover, F. S. Hamlet in Gray, J. H. Johnson in South Sutton, N. H., R. A. Parker in Boothbay, J. K. P. Rogers in South Berwick, E. E. Sawyer in Topsham, C. C. Smith in Gray, G. W. Snow in Chebeague, W. H. Thompson in Sangerville, A. C. Townsend at Machias Point, F. W. Oakes at Cape Neddick.

S. E. Woodrow is working for the Maine Missionary Society at Pembroke, Me.

Miss C. R. Blaisdell is teaching school in Oxford, Me.

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EXCHANGES.

The college world is, just at the present time, called upon to give decisions in some most important questions. At Harvard athletics are, in the minds of the undergraduates, likely to suffer. The Committee of the Faculty on athletics suggest that foot-ball be forbidden, and order that the "coach" of the boat crew be immediately dismissed. This is only a prominent and perhaps we may say radical movement to purge athletics, as practiced in American colleges, of some of their objectionable features. The undergraduates think this can be done without crushing out athletics entirely. Judging from the editorials of the *Harvard Advocate*, and taking the Faculty at their own word, we cannot see that students and faculty at Harvard differ as to the end to be accomplished. Each wish to see athletics made more humane, the faculty by killing all interest in athletics, the students by modifying the rules of the various games so that the objectionable features shall disappear.

There is another question that has been discussed recently. We refer to the question of forming state and inter-state oratorical associations. The *Colby Echo* and BATES STUDENT are committed in favor of an association in this State. The *Bowdoin Orient* has

pointed out an objection to such an association. It is that in cases where the contest is close one party is sure to be dissatisfied.

The *Amherst Student* for Nov. 15th, proposed a contest of New England colleges for honors of excellence in oratory and original composition. In the responses from our college brethren we notice a variety of sentiment. Some are earnest in support of such a plan, others timid, while still others have presented such objections as that the plan is impracticable.

Several communications in the *Harvard Crimson* have strongly advocated the formation of an oratorical association of New England colleges. The *Yale Record* compares its attitude toward this question to Harvard's toward foot-ball. Yet in the same editorial the *Record* deplores their meager opportunity at Yale to acquire facility in speaking and writing. The *Dartmouth* has placed a statement of the plan before its readers. The *Brunonian* says it is favorably impressed with the idea, and goes on to show some of the benefits that would result from such contests. The *Williams Athenaeum* is hearty in its support of any measure that will not only strengthen each institution, but bring the New England colleges into a more friendly union. The *Columbia Spectator* says that the plan of the *Amherst Student* was to include Columbia and Princeton colleges in the association. The Columbia and Princeton college papers favor such associations.

The *Madisonensis*, Hamilton, N. Y., asks why the New York colleges can-

not have a State Oratorical Association. This plan, with the plan of the Maine colleges, seems to us to suggest the best method of establishing oratorical associations. It is to form State associations in those States in which there are several colleges; and form an inter-state association of the New England States and other States which may wish to enter, such as New York and New Jersey. The inter-state association would include the successful colleges of the State associations.

There is just a little ripple at Tufts over the question of co-education. A writer in the November number of the *Tuftonian*, in attempting to show that the moral welfare of the students and reputation of the college would suffer from the admission of women, showed a lamentable ignorance of the subject he was discussing.

We witness a new departure in the literary department of the *University Herald*. Short essays and extracts from essays are given. We probably voice the sentiment of a large class when we say the shorter the better, unless they are of such a character as to be interesting to their readers. The tendency among college papers is to give more readable literary articles. The most progressive magazines treat their readers with literary articles either bearing upon some part of college work, presenting some result of college thought, or else written to please. Of this last class the story has been prominent in Eastern exchanges. But the old plot of a note from your chum asking you to come

up and stop with him a few weeks, and then the wonderful and romantic experiences on lake or in ball-room, with the final engagement to a beautiful lady, has been used so many times that it deserves to have a rest. He who would write an article to please the critics of the college press of to-day must, after choosing an appropriate subject, devote his attention to the style of composition.

COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

WHAT SHALL I READ?

In this day of "much reading" the difficulty of selecting is felt especially in college. Before the student, coming up from comparatively limited opportunities, is spread a table of innumerable and rich viands. In the society and college libraries he finds more mind-food than he can use. Hence the natural tendency is to spend much time in tasting. The difficulty of choosing was present to that one of our exchanges that said much reading is weakening. But we know healthy reading is, on the contrary, strengthening.

It is a good plan to weave reading in with necessary work. Many of our studies are introductory and synoptical. Reading in connection profits much more than absolutely. Again there is a good chance to unite reading with society work. One thus informs himself especially on some topic, and then can teach his fellows. For the aim of writing is to teach. Those who have time for reading aside from that already mentioned should take up the standard works.—*College Courier*.

A PLAN.

Every week a part of one of the Seniors' recitations with President Yates is devoted to general discussion. The class is divided into three committees, with a chairman at the head of each. It is the duty of the members of one section to ascertain the principal facts of interest in current literature. A second furnish reports of the more important scientific discoveries, while the third post themselves in regard to the important events transpiring in the political world. This plan is proving an excellent one, being not only very interesting, but also instructive, and is bound to become exceedingly popular with the students.—*Rutgers Targum*.

AN ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The advocates of this measure (oratorical associations) very forcibly and skillfully maintain that the western colleges have survived the formation of a similar association, and that the power of endurance is presumably as great in the East as in the West. This argument appeals at once to all candid minds; and as the present year seems especially favorable to reforms of every kind, we supposed that the "Inter-collegiate Oratorical Association of the East" was an assured fact.

In addition to the argument mentioned above another consideration may be urged in favor of the proposed association. Harvard has been defeated by Yale in foot-ball and tennis—the most barbarous and the most humane athletic sports. In other words Yale has beaten us at both ends. It seems necessary, therefore, in order to overcome the blues, to go outside the

field of athletics. The proposed Oratorical Association holds out a hope. We have more men than Yale. We ought, therefore, to be able to find a representative who can talk longer, louder, and with more disastrous consequences than anybody in New Haven. If we found such a man the Oratorical Association would at once take its place beside the steam engine and the electric telegraph. We should wonder how we lived without it so long.—
Harvard Advocate.

AMONG THE POETS.

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

The soft wind whispered secrets to the apple tree,
Caressed her in his arms and would not let her go
Until the rosy blossoms came triumphantly
To tell the one sweet message that he wished to know.

A timid maiden with her lover lingered there
In silence, clasping hands amid the leaves that fell,
Till one bold blossom, drifting down the perfumed air,
Just touched her rounded cheek, and bade the blushes tell.

—*F. D. S. in Harvard Advocate.*

NIMMER MEHR.

She is standing by the landing,
Where the ocean weeds are stranding,
Looking far across the sea ;
Damp the night's white mists are falling,
Wild the stormy petrel's calling,
Black and grim the night appalling,
Darkly sinks on wave and tree.
"Lost at sea, lost to thee,"
Harshly now the waves, swift crawling,
Roar across the barren lea.

He is lying where the dying,
Moaning winds their death are sighing,
On the wreck-strewn, desert shore ;

And the waves his feet are pressing,
And the dews his lips caressing,
Never once the wild truth guessing,
That the kisses that they pour,
Evermore, evermore,
Are but the dark night's death blessing
On a life whose work is o'er.

—*Yale Courant.*

ANTICIPATION.

Hold this shell close to thine ear,
Lady fair.
Heed the music sweet and low,
As the echoes fainter grow,
Does thy heart betray thee so?
Yes or no ?

Listen to the murmuring,
Lady mine.
'Tis the song of murmaids fair,
Laughing eyes and raven hair,
Can they all with you compare ?
I say no.

'Tis the nocturne of the sea,
Lady fair.
'Tis the lover to his bride,
'Tis fair echo deified,
'Tis the music of the tide,
Far away.

Yes, the murm'ring of the *tide*,
Lady mine.
And I will to you confide,
That I fear when you're my bride,
'Twill be murm'ring of the *tied*,
By and by. —*Argo.*

COLLEGE WORLD.

BOWDOIN :

Two thousand and two hundred volumes were taken from the library last year.

The *Orient* begins a series of interesting articles on "Bowdoin College in Journalism." "Bowdoin in Literature," and "Bowdoin in Politics" are promised for future numbers.

The eighty-third annual catalogue gives the number of students in the

collegiate department, 112. The Medical School numbers 99.

A memorial window is to be placed in the church in honor of the late Prof. Packard.

COLBY :

From the sixty-fifth annual catalogue we learn that the number of students at present in college is 116; whole number of alumni up to 1882, 730. Eleven ladies have graduated since 1878.

A large number of students are out teaching this term.

Five prizes of \$100 each are offered in 1885. One for best entrance examination, and one in each class for excellence in scholarship.

CORNELL :

The students have petitioned to have the library open in the evening.

Twenty-four of the Sophomores are doing voluntary work in Greek literature.

President White has made a special request that smoking on the campus be discontinued.

The President wishes to establish a College of Pharmacy.

DARTMOUTH :

A new chapter of the Phi Delta Theta has been established at Dartmouth.

The number of students in all departments, according to the new catalogue, is 402.

Seventeen students are out teaching.

A thousand-dollar scholarship has been given upon condition that no student using liquors or tobacco shall receive the benefit of it.

HARVARD :

The brass band numbers one hundred and eight pieces.

The Memorial Hall has 675 boarders. The cost of board averages \$4.30 per week.

The Athletic Committee of the Faculty advise the Faculty to prohibit the game of foot-ball, characterizing the game as "brutal, demoralizing to both players and spectators, and extremely dangerous." The Committee also request the students to discontinue the employment of Mr. Bancroft as "coach" of the boat crew.

The students present a petition to the Overseers, asking them to make attendance at prayers voluntary.

Thanksgiving recess was only one day.

The whole number of students according to the new catalogue is 1586.

PRINCETON :

The Faculty have decided that after January 1st no games shall be played by their students with students of other colleges except on the grounds of one of the contesting parties.

There are seventy post-graduates in college, forty of whom are in Dr. McCosh's class in Philosophy.

WILLIAMS :

The Glee Club has been reorganized, and a trip through New York State is proposed for the first week of vacation.

The *Argo* in an editorial on annual examinations, makes the inquiry, "How long?"

The Senior class have voted to graduate in "cap and gown."

Whole number of graduates is 2,801, an average of 31 a year. The number in college at the present time is 254.

Forty thousand dollars towards the new gymnasium has been received.

YALE :

From statistics the average weight of '88 is 134 pounds. The average age, 19 years and 1 month. Fifteen per cent. use tobacco.—*Ex.*

MISCELLANEOUS :

By the will of the late Senator Anthony, Brown University will receive 5000 volumes of American poetry. It is said to be the best collection of American verse in existence.

The University recently established in Washington Territory, begins its career with one hundred and thirteen students.

The following colleges have professors of pedagogics : Johns Hopkins University, Universities of Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri.

Harvard library, including professional schools, contains 277,700 volumes ; Yale, 161,000 ; Princeton, 122,000 ; Dartmouth, 62,000.

At Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, a reception was given to the Freshman class by the Y. M. C. A.

The editors of the *Niagara Index* have an annual fall hunt through the woods and over the hills near Niagara.

There are 32,000 students in the colleges of the United States at the present time.

New prizes for writing and speaking have been established at Rutgers.

The average age of the Amherst Freshman class is 19 years 5 months.

The editors of the *Madisonensis*, Hamilton, N. Y., will hereafter be chosen by competitive test.

There are 144 theological schools in the United States, with 624 instructors, and 4,793 students. The number of law schools is 46 ; professors, 229 ; students, 3,227. Medical schools, 126 ; professors, 1,749 ; students, 14,536.

Wabash College, together with Indiana State University and DePauw are planning an excursion to the Southern Exposition. Several professors will go to see that the boys return and graduate.

A system more Democratic than that of Amherst or Bowdoin has been inaugurated at Iowa College.

The number of graduates from the Chautauqua course to Nov. 1, 1884, is 1,387.

Science Hall, at the University of Wisconsin, was burned December 4th. The whole loss is estimated at \$200,000.

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Beacon* makes a criticism on college athletics to the effect that a game which cannot be witnessed by sensible women ought not to be practiced by college students.

Problems of Nature continues to discuss some most important questions of science. The issue of December 15th has the first of a series of articles on the "Offices of Electricity in the Earth." H. B. Philbrook, editor, 21 Park Row, New York City.

The *Morning Star*, our leading denominational paper, shows the faithful and able editorial labors that it is re-

ceiving. The *Star*, ever a good paper, has been growing of late. It is vigorous, earnest, Christian. We have often wondered how any Free Baptist can get along without it.

The *Book-Worm*, monthly, 300 pages of choice reading matter during the year, with occasional illustrated articles, is furnished for only 25 cents a year. The October number contained the "Modern Inquisition," by Wm. H. Prescott. The November number contains "The Praise of Books," by famous authors from Socrates to Bulwer. Send to John B. Alden, Publisher, for a sample copy.

We notice among the contributors to the *Correspondence University Journal* many prominent educators. Presidents J. W. Andrews of Marietta College, Wm. G. Eliot of Washington University, Galusha Anderson of the University of Chicago, John Bascom of the University of Wisconsin, Julius Seelye of Amherst, and James McCosh of Princeton, are among the number. Those who wish to become acquainted with the plan of the *Correspondence University* should take the *Journal*. 162 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

The opening chapters of three serial stories,—Charles Egbert Craddock's "Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," Sarah Orne Jewett's "A Marsh Island," and Mrs. Oliphant's "A Country Gentleman," render the *Atlantic* for January a remarkable number. The scene of Mr. Craddock's story is laid among the Tennessee mountains—a locality which he has already described in short stories which

have attracted much attention. Miss Jewett has never been more felicitous than when describing the dwellers in a Marsh Island, and their guest. Oliver Wendell Holmes begins a series of papers (to be continued throughout the year), entitled "A New Portfolio." Articles of literary interest are a thoughtful study of "Childhood in Greek and Roman Literature," by Horace E. Scudder, "Madame Mohl, her Salon and her Friends," by Kathleen O'Mera, and a paper of curious interest by Richard Grant White, on "The H Malady in England." Poetry of a Christmas character, and the usual Contributor's Club, complete a number brimming over with good things. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

CLIPPINGS.

One of our Seniors has copied the following verses into his note-book :

Across the moorlands of the Not
We chase the gruesome When,
And hunt the Itness of the What
Through forests of the Then.

Into the inner consciousness
We track the crafty Where,
We spear the Ergo tough, and beard
The Ego in his lair.

With lassoes of the brain we catch
The lances of the Was,
And in the copses of the Whence
We hear the Think-bees buzz.

We climb the slippery Which-bark tree
To watch the Thusness roll
And pause betimes in gnostic rhymes
To woo the Over-Soul—*Beacon*.

Stereotyped report of a Yale football game: Yale vs. Immortals.
Result: Yale, 942; Immortals, 0.

Deaths: Yale, none; Immortals, ten.
Mortally wounded: Yale, none; Immortals, one. *Umpires*: for Yale, J. L. Sullivan; for Immortals, Smith.
Referee: Armed detachment of U. S. A.—*Harvard Advocate*.

Lips of the daintiest hue
 That tremble and coax for a kiss
 Better than aught others do,
 Lips of the daintiest hue,
 Know how to bid an adieu;
 These are the bearers of bliss,
 Lips of the daintiest hue,
 That tremble and coax for a kiss.

—*Argo*.

One of our exchanges tells us that the Cornell Freshmen will embrace twenty young women this year.

There is a town in Illinois so rigidly temperate that they object to storms brewing in the neighborhood.—*Ex*.

Professor (to sleepy student)—
 “Shall I send out for a bed?” S. S.
 —“No, thank you, I have a crib with me.”—*Record*.

A church bell at Saratoga recently rang 104 times—one stroke for each year of its existence. This is the only instance on record where the age of a Saratoga belle has been tolled.—*Columbia Spectator*.

Mr. S., '88 (to young lady who is showing a plaque on which she has painted a bunch of pansies)—“What do you call 'em? Animals ain't they?” Young Lady—“Oh, no! They're pansies, don't you see!” Mr. S., '88 —“Oh, yes! I see. They're chimpanzees.”

Sophomore (putting up a Freshman)—
 —“Give three cheers for '87.” Fresh.
 —“Three cheers for '87! Rah! Rah! Rah!” Soph.—“Say '88 is no good.” Fresh.—“'88 is no good, but (*sotto voice*) God help '89.”—*Concordiensis*.

INVITING.

Pretty and sweet, ever so neat,
 Sitting alone in a tête-à-tête seat,
 Seeming to say by her negligent air,
 Come and sit side of me, sir, if you dare.

Saucy and pert, dying to flirt;
 Knowing the ropes and more than expert;
 When she goes further and seems to insist,
 Who for the moment would dare to resist?

—*Argo*.

“Oh! mamma! such a nice young man has been making love to me at the picnic to-day. He is just as handsome as he can be, and a graduate of a musical college, too.” “What musical college, child?” “Why, let me see—he told me. Oh, yes, Sing Sing.”—*Ex*.

Now doth the wise student behold the man with the subscription paper approaching. And he ariseth and goeth to his door and turneth the key thereof and locketh it. And when the tempter cometh he knocketh thereat, but there is no word. And he saith to himself, “Behold, this man is out.” And he goeth away. And the wise student extendeth his mouth into a smile, until the corners thereof are merged into his spinal column.—*Argo*.

At the University of Sewanee, Tenn., an order for a holiday was rescinded by a scientific professor, who foresaw cyclones in the peculiar antics of his barometer. The next day was clear and calm, and the boys, appreciating the situation, put on their rubber coats, boots, etc., and attended recitations with umbrellas raised. They rushed through the soft sunshine as if pursued by howling winds, and shook themselves on entering the class-room, as if emerging from a drenching rain. The professor is doctoring his barometer.—*Ex*.

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Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Aeneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, and in Harkness' Latin Grammar. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's Greek Grammar. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's Arithmetic, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' Algebra, and in two books of Geometry. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's Ancient Geography, and in Worcester's Ancient History.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

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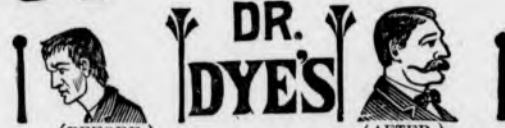
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